

private Sale.
IDE. which will be
amount of strength
being wonderful
which could be
it much to be
who are interested
similarly to Rail-
the made of any re-
of streams
and can also
for this State,
and will attend to
him, post
48-1

AIN.
the long estab-
without any out-
a boarding house
reputation is such
small, who will be
will be sold se-
sity. The
Apply to SAN BEACH.

ND FOR SALE.
est, offers for
in Columbus
Turpentine and
most of the
dwelling houses.
On the lands, a
small, situated
is also
convenient to a
Cattle, Hogs and
pation respecting
on the premises to
THAN R.

48-1m
ALE.
out of Town,
new resides, sit-
residence of Dr.
to the subscriber,
or, sooner if re-
H. DUDLEY.
48-1m

uff, four Town
with a Toll
such proper-
ill give a great
M. POWELL.
48-61

ving counts of
property will be
d, lying on Lock-
cellent grist mill.
Also, in a few hundred
Georgetown road.
ke application in
premises to
W. ROURK.
47-1f

SALE.
the com-
country—live
to miles is
g subject to
and princi-
ples are toler-
(Turpentine)
ng Negroes—
AS. KELLY.
40-1f

WILLIAM A. GUYER,
GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Mer-
chants, in Wilmington, N. C., and friends, that I
am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient
and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores,
with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse,
Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all
kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on
consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., June 6, 1851 39-12a

A. B. SOUTHLAND,
GENERAL Agent, Commission Merchant, and Col-
lector, Wilmington, N. C., will receive and sell on
commission any Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Country
Products, that may be sent to his office, except those
he also offers his services to the merchants of Wil-
mington, in the public generally, as Collecting Agent. All
claims put in his hands for collection, or any other business
entrusted to his care, shall receive his prompt attention. He
is especially anxious to collect debts due from
business, or any other business where an Agent is wanting.
REFERENCES:
ERLIS & MITCHELL,
R. H. GRANT,
C. D. REED,
Wilmington, N. C.
May 9, 1851 30-1f

J. M. GRADY,
GRADY & MONK,
COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry
Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water
Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Present attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of
Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851 30-1f

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington N. C.

grapes to
SAW AND
immediately below
haining TWEN-
Ares under fence
very excellent
well set with
ode of Black Riv-
RES, and known
M. Drills, by
air. Their
portion of which
believed to be the
uplands of this
Pines, and
trees to the
overs of this
the Owners
ES. HENRY.
38-1f

SALE.
part of his
now resides,
THREE
ent SAW AND
SAW AND
the Corbett
ACRES, 20
immediately below
haining TWEN-
Ares under fence
very excellent
well set with
ode of Black Riv-
RES, and known
M. Drills, by
air. Their
portion of which
believed to be the
uplands of this
Pines, and
trees to the
overs of this
the Owners
ES. HENRY.
38-1f

GAUSE & BOWDEN,
COMMISSION Merchants and General Agents,
Wilmington, N. C.
John C. BOWDEN.
REFERER.

Gen. ALEX. MCRAE, President W. & R. R.
O. G. PARSONS, President of Commercial Bank.
E. P. HALL, President Bank of the State.

J. D. McRAE & Co., Merchants.

P. K. DICKINSON & Co., Merchants.

[137-1y]

SAVAGE & MEARES,
GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auction-
eers, Wilmington, N. C.

EDWARD SAVAGE.

GASTON MEARES.

W. M. HOWARD.

HOWARD & PEDEEN.

CHAS. D. REED, Commission Mer-
chants, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will
make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce
to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New
York. [217-1y]

WEST & HEWLETT,
AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and Gen-
eral Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

KRISTEN.

POTTER & KIDDER,
JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,
E. P. HALL,
EDWARD CANTWELL,
Wilmington, N. C.

October 25, 1850 7-1y

MARTIN & CROWLEY,
AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

A. MARTIN.

M. CROWLEY.

40-1f

O. & G. HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic
Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c.,
corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

DAVID L. BURBANK,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco,
Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. P. KEEN.

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the
public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line
of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster,
Plastering, Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality,
for sale.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts, Toys,
Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Tobacco, Sago, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

ALEX. MACRAE, Jr.

IMPORTER of China, Glass and Earthenware, and
wholesalers and retail dealers in all kinds of Parchment,
leather, &c., South side of Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

Nov. 8, 1850 9-1y

C. RIVERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrel-
lolas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale
and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

BENJAMIN F. KRITH.

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Wil-
mington, N. C.

Having had considerable experience in
the inspection of Naval Stores, he is prepared to execute any
order in a short time, prompt, dispatch, and
respectfully solicits the public patronage.

Feb. 28th, 1851 25-12a

D. MC MILLAN.

S. DAVIS.

DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions,
Corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wil-
mington, N. C.

Feb. 14th, 1851 23

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT.

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in
Paints, Oils, Dyes, Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds,
Perfumery, Medicines, &c., corner of Front and Market-
streets, immediately opposite Shaws old stand, Wil-
mington, N. C.

130-7-1y

J. M. ROBINSON.

DUGALD Mc MILLAN.

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions, Office

corner of North Water and Chestnut Streets, Wilmington,
N. C.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his
line. Feb. 14th, 1851 22

A. B. EVERETT.

BUTCHER, who, &c., will pay the highest
cash prices for Beef, Mutton, Lamb, and other live stock
suitable for the Butchering business.

Persons bringing to market such articles, will and it to
their advantage to call on him before selling.

The usual prompt attention given to all business in his
line. Feb. 14th, 1851 22

and experienced
trial will se-
favour him with

40-1f

the above is the
we have just
ESLER.

BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

TERMS of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months.... \$2 50

When payment is delayed over three months.... 3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the
commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of
the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks
notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for
according to the above.

Any person sending us five new subscribers, accom-
panied by the advance subscription, (\$12 50), will receive the
sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be
addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

48-1

Professional and Business Cards.

DR. WILLIAM F. BERRY.

He has located himself in Clinton, N. C., and offers his pro-
fessional services to the citizens of Sampson and the
adjoining counties. March 28th, 1851 28-1f

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. MASSALLA, Portrait Painter, would respectfully in-
form the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding
country, that he has permanently located himself in this
place, and will be happy to receive the patronage of any
ladies or gentlemen who wish to procure faithful likenesses
of themselves, or their friends. He has had a long experience
in the art, and will be able to give satisfaction. His room is at Mr. Love's
Furniture Establishment, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
April 4, 1851 30-1y

W. M. HILL.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Duplin County, N. C., will at-
tend the Courts of Law, and other tribunals, and
attend to all business entrusted to his care.

[June 27]

48-3a

THOMAS H. HOLMES.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clinton, Sampson and the
adjoining counties, will attend to all business entrusted to his
care.

41-7-1y

EDWARD CANTWELL,

Market-st., Wilmington, N. C.

A. ATTORNEY at Law, Commissioner for Georgia, New
York, Florida, South Carolina, &c., will give prompt
attention to U. S. claims, and all other business entrusted to
his care.

July 4th, 1850 43-1y

WILLIAM S. READ.

HOUSE and Ship Painter, Glazier and White
Washer, Office under Commercial Hotel, Wilmington,
N. C.

Thankful for past custom, he respectfully informs the public
generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in his
line of business, and takes this method of soliciting a share
of the public patronage.

July 4th, 1850 43-1y

WILLIAM A. GUYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Mer-
chants, in Wilmington, N. C., and friends, that I
am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient
and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores,
with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse,
Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all
kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on
consignments.

REFERENCES:

ERLIS & MITCHELL,
R. H. GRANT,
C. D. REED,
Wilmington, N. C.
May 9, 1851 30-1f

J. M. GRADY,

GRADY & MONK,
COMMISSION Merchants, and Dealers in Dry
Goods, Groceries, &c., Hall's Building, North Water
Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Present attention will be given to the sale of all kinds of
Country Produce which may be sent to their care.

April 4, 1851 30-1f

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant, Wilmington N. C.

grapes to
SAW AND
SAW AND
the Corbett
ACRES, 20
immediately below
haining TWEN-
Ares under fence
very excellent
well set with
ode of Black Riv-
RES, and known
M. Drills, by
air. Their
portion of which
believed to be the
uplands of this
Pines, and
trees to the
overs of this
the Owners
ES. HENRY.
38-1f

WEST & HEWLETT,
AUCTIONEERS, Commission Merchants and Gen-
eral Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

KRISTEN.

POTTER & KIDDER,
JOHN DAWSON,
G. W. DAVIS,
BARRY, BRYANT & ADAMS,
E. P. HALL,
EDWARD CANTWELL,
Wilmington, N. C.

October 25, 1850 7-1y

MARTIN & CROWLEY,
AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

A. MARTIN.

M. CROWLEY.

40-1f

O. & G. HOLMES,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Domestic
Goods, Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, &c.,
corner of Water and Princess Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Feb. 14, 1851 23-1y

DAVID L. BURBANK,
WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Tobacco,
Cigars, and Snuff, Front-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. P. KEEN.

CONTRACTOR and Builder, respectfully informs the
public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line
of business. He also keeps constantly on hand Lime, Plaster,
Plastering, Hair, and Fire Brick, of the best quality,
for sale.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 10, 1851 18-1y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
CASH Dealers in Confectionery, Fruits, N

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1851.

Summary of the Week.

The chief public event of the past week has, undoubtedly, been the failure of the Cuban expedition—the death of Lopez, and the capture of his followers. The Creoles behaved like dastards, and are deserving only of contempt. By their false representations they enticed Lopez and his men over, and then by their cowardice left them to perish, if their treachery did not actually assist in their defeat and ruin. The number of prisoners is one hundred and thirty. It is said that President Fillmore has interceded for the prisoners through the Spanish Minister, and it is more probable that his intercession will be successful, for the Spanish government, like all other feeble tyrannies, while it is truculent and blood-thirsty when dealing with the weak, is generally subservient towards the strong. We publish two articles on the subject of Cuba and the United States. It will be seen that the French view recognises the destiny of Cuba from the necessity of position, and the absorbing influence of the Union. The failure of the ill-concerted and feeble efforts under Lopez does not at all shake our faith in the ultimate annexation of Cuba.

While the Cuban expedition has been the chief public event, the advent of the daily has been the chief local event in our little world, and certainly to us, privately, has been of paramount importance.—Our neighbor of the *Herald* has our thanks for his liberal and gentlemanly notice. It is what we expected from him. So have our brethren of the press generally.

The death of Hon. Levi Woodbury is, next to the event in Cuba, the most painful news of the week; indeed, we are not certain that, in our mind, it does not take the precedence even of Cuba. Mr. Woodbury, it is true, was a partisan—a strong Democrat—but all parties conceded to him the merit of being an ardent supporter of the Union and the constitution, and a pure patriot and good man.

The result of the election for members of a State Convention in Mississippi, which took place on the 2nd, and resulted in the election of "Union" delegates, is easily accounted for. The people did not understand the doctrine of secession, nor did all the organs of that party represent it properly, nor in accordance with the democratic doctrine upon that subject. The advocates of the doctrine in Mississippi allowed themselves, somehow, to be confounded with the advocates of disunion, whereas no two things can, in fact, be more dissimilar. Gov. Quitman has withdrawn from the canvass. There are no disunionists in the Southern States out of South Carolina, or if there be their number is small.

Eighty Volume.

Last Friday's issue completed the seventh volume of the "Wilmington Journal." The commencement of the eighth volume affords us an opportunity of which we gladly avail ourselves, to return our sincere acknowledgements for the steady and unwavering support which we have always received from the people of Eastern North Carolina, and especially from the democracy of the Cape Fear region. It has been our earnest and constant endeavor to render the paper worthy of the very generous patronage extended to it; and we are pleased to believe that our efforts have been generally appreciated. It is true, we have had difficulties to encounter in the establishment of the paper; and occasional misunderstanding and opposition to reconcile or overcome, even in the ranks of our own party; but these things are inseparable from the nature of the business, and were to have been expected. Under all circumstances our progress has been uniform and steady; and we can now boast a list inferior to none in the State in point of respectability—scarcely inferior to any even in point of numbers. An evidence of the permanency of our list, may be found in the fact, that we cannot recollect for months past more than three or four stoppages for any and all causes—deaths and removals included, while we have got double that number of new names this week. In our statements of fact or expressions of opinion we have endeavored in all cases to be guided by our judgment rather than by our feelings; and hence, though at times, some of the more impulsive of our friends have been somewhat dissatisfied with us, they have eventually recognized the purity of our motives, and the general soundness of our conclusions. It would be presumption in us to claim an exemption from occasional errors and mistakes; all we can claim is a conscientious discharge of our duty, to the best of our ability. It is too much the fashion, and seems to be regarded by some as an evidence of untrustworthiness to indulge in sneers at Editors of papers. It is much easier to criticize than produce—to tear down than to build up. That there are men in the Editorial profession, fitted neither by education nor character for the position which they occupy, cannot be denied; but of what other profession or calling, may not the same observation be made, and with equal truth?

We have now commenced the publication of a daily paper. It is to a serious undertaking, and involves an outlay of capital, and an amount of tear and wear of mind and body, of which few have any conception. Our hopes of success are strong—we shall endeavor to deserve it. One thing is certain, our weekly subscribers can lose nothing, and will gain much by the arrangement, both in amount and quality of matter furnished.

Admitted to Ball.

We learn that CHARLES BONHAM, who was lodged in jail during the latter part of last week, on suspicion of having caused the death of the negro boy DEMPSEY, by whipping, etc., has been admitted to bail in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars.

Hilton Bridge Broken.

On Sunday last a drift flat, with no person on board, struck Hilton Bridge, and carried away five or six arches—about one fourth of the bridge. The current was running very strong, from the late rains. We presume the Proprietor will give notice when the Bridge is repaired and fit for use.—*Commercial.*

North Carolina Enterprise.

The last "Hornets' Nest" says that Messrs. CARSON, YOUNG & GAIK, the proprietors of the Rock Island Factory, have opened a wholesale store in Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, for the sale of their Jeans and Cassimeres, which they are sending off by the scores of boxes. This, the "Hornets' Nest" says, is the first regular wholesale store in that flourishing and public spirited village.

Gen. Quitman Withdrawn.

The Washington Union, of 9th inst., contains the following despatch, which it says bore a respectable signature, and that the fact which it states admits of no doubt:

CANTON, (Miss.) Sept. 6, 1851.

To the Editor of the Union:

SIR—Gen. Quitman has abandoned the field, and is no longer a candidate for Governor.

The Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road has been completed to Gariesburg in Northampton County, about two miles from Weldon, where it connects with the Petersburg road, so that travelers can now take either route to Baltimore; but by way of Portsmouth, up the Bay, or by way of Richmond, Washington City, etc. Its own track to Weldon will not be completed for some time.

Mr. McRae's Speech.

A large and highly respectable and intelligent audience assembled at the Court-House last Tuesday evening, 9th inst., to listen to the speech which D. K. McRae, Esq., had consented to deliver upon the subject of Southern Rights. We cannot pretend to give any thing like a report of the speech, nor indeed would our limits permit us to do so, as it occupied nearly three hours in its delivery, during which time it was listened to with marked attention. The speaker commenced by a review of the operations of the revenue navigation, land and other laws of the General Government, showing how they had tended to build up the North at the expense of the South. He then passed to the Missouri compromise, which he characterized as an unfortunate surrender on the part of the Southern States; glanced at the progress of the abolition excitement since 1835, until its culmination during the last Congress; and examined the various acts known generally as the "Compromise," which, in his opinion, did not constitute a compromise at all. Having thus shown the evil, he proceeded to state the remedy, which, in his opinion, was to be found in the doctrine of secession. This doctrine is founded upon, and is a necessary consequence of, the doctrine of State sovereignty; and to the defense and maintenance of this latter doctrine, he devoted the concluding part of his speech. If we properly understood Mr. McRae, his position was identical with that taken by this paper in our issue of Friday last, in an article headed "Mr. Cobb;" if we misunderstood him, we will cheerfully correct any error into which we may have fallen.

If the speaker seemed at times to bear hard upon our whig friends, it arose from the necessity of the case. Opinions may and will differ in regard to the correctness of the views expressed, or the accuracy of the statements made; but we believe the speech is regarded on all sides as an able effort, and one well calculated to add to the reputation of the speaker. We would offer one correction in regard to Judge DOUGLASS. Mr. McRae was mistaken in regard to his having been in the Senate when the vote was taken on the Fugitive bill. He was at home sick, and could not come. He afterwards expressed in strong terms, his regret at not having had a chance to record his name in favor of the bill. Gen. Cass was in the Senate and did not vote; why is a mystery to us, for he advocated the bill before its passage, and its enforcement after; and consequently was as much committed as he could have been by voting.

On motion of I. H. HOLMERS, Esq., Jas. T. MILLER, Esq., DANIEL DICKSON, Esq., and Dr. J. McRae, Jr., were appointed a committee to request a copy of the speech for publication.

Hon. Levi Woodbury.

Since the death of this distinguished man, we have seen many sketches of his life, but generally speaking, they have been too lengthy for our columns.—We condense the following from the Boston Post of the 6th.

LEVI WOODBURY was born at Franecestown, New Hampshire, in the commencement of 1790, and, consequently, was in his sixty-second year at the time of his death. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1809 with distinguished honors, and having chosen the law as a profession he was admitted to the bar in 1812, where he soon rose to distinction and obtained a lucrative practice. In the meantime, Mr. Woodbury had entered the political arena on the Democratic side, and so prominent a part had he taken that when that party in New Hampshire got the ascendancy in 1816, he was chosen Secretary of the Senate, and the next year, though only twenty-seven years old, he was appointed a Judge of the Superior Court. Here he greatly distinguished himself by the research he displayed, his unwearied diligence, his patience, firmness and good temper. In 1823, he was elected Governor of New Hampshire, but in consequence of the united opposition of the Federal party and a portion of the Democrats, he was not elected to serve a second term. In 1825 he was elected a representative from the town of Portsmouth, and became the Speaker of the House of Representatives. It was at this session that he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Senate of the United States. Here his course was characterized by the same infirmities, industry and talent which had marked his previous career. His speeches were able and thorough. Of them all, perhaps his fine speech on Foote's resolutions gained him the most fame, and did his party the most service.

His term of service expired in 1831, and he was soon after invited by General Jackson to except a seat in his Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. On Mr. TANEY's rejection he became Secretary of the Treasury, which office he continued to hold until the close of Mr. VAN BUREN's administration. This period was the most important one in the financial history of the country. It comprehended the time of the greatest commercial revolution this country ever experienced, and was marked by great, and we believe, beneficial changes in the financial system of the Union. Time and the grave, while they extinguished political bitterness, awaked political candor; and we greatly mistake if the intelligent of all parties now will not unite in the need of praise that is due to the eminent departed for his wise and firm course through this remarkable crisis, and be ready to admit that his management of this department at this eventful time will ever be a monument of his ability.

In 1841, he was again elected to the United States Senate, where it is unnecessary to say that he stood among the foremost members of that body, and defended the financial policy of the Democratic party, from the days of Jackson downward with a clearness and ability rarely heard even in that distinguished body. We believe that his speeches upon this subject were, and are, absolutely unanswerable. He was nominated by President Polk to a seat on the bench of the supreme court. This high station he has adorned by ripe judgment, extensive legal attainments, and a series of opinions that have elicited the commendation of our ablest jurists. His last labors have been devoted to the work of upholding the laws and the constitution of his country as a means of sustaining the Union. In this service he was engaged at the time of his lamented death.

The distinguishing characteristic of Judge Woodbury's mind and character was breadth, liberality and the absence of sectionalism. He went for the country and the whole country. The annexation of Texas had no stronger advocate—he opposed no sectional objections to it. He went for it because the interest of all America required it. He saw it only the spread of the American name, and the vast increase, politically and commercially, of American power. Judge Woodbury was firm, bold, decisive; and he gained the title of being the rock of the New England democracy.

The loss of such a man will be severely felt. His town has lost a valuable citizen—his native state, an ornament—the country, a true patriot—and the democratic party one who, by his large training in civil affairs, was worthy to fill the highest place in their gift. To all this, as a man, Judge Woodbury sustained throughout an unblemished character, fulfilling the duties of a husband, father and Christian in an exemplary manner.

GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Georgia arrived at New York on Sunday night, 7th inst., with a million and a half dollars of gold. Her San Francisco dates are no later than those by the Prometheus.

The Cuban Failure.

The second Cuban war is virtually closed. The drama is at an end, and the curtain has fallen for the present. What tragedies have been enacted during the progress of the affair, it is difficult to tell. Something we do know, and if we can judge the whole by a part, Cuba has been the scene of a barbarous atrocity, which finds few parallels in the history of the past, and we hope will never find a successor in the revolutions of the future.

It is now pretty certain that Lopez had no aid or countenance from the Creoles. These people either could not, or would not help him. He must have been deceived, as well as the men he carried out with him. It seems that after the battle of the 17th with the Spanish troops, in which Gen. ENNA, the Spanish General, was mortally wounded, LOPEZ's force was reduced to the greatest extremity, their ammunition being entirely exhausted. After remaining together sixty hours without food, the men prepared to disband, and each shift for himself. One hundred and fifty of the prisoners recently taken, most of whom are Americans, have been condemned for life to the Spanish Mines, and are to be sent to Spain; Arica, the district mentioned, is, we believe, the seat of the quicksilver mines of Spain, from which the world has heretofore drawn its supplies. The working of the mines is so prejudicial to health, that we believe only criminals or political offenders are employed in them.

The whole affair seems to have been a terrible blunder, and Lopez a complete dupe. He, no doubt, had assurances of assistance from the Creoles, but to what did they amount? Not one of them joined him; nor did they even supply him with food. He must also have been deceived in regard to the defections he expected from the ranks of the Spanish Army. It would almost seem as though some Spanish officers must have been in communication with him, holding out false inducements to draw him into a trap already set for him. Our government is by no means exempt from blame. Its total quiescence during the fitting up and sailing of the *Pampers*, if not its connivance at that occurrence, contrasts very strangely with its rigid enforcement of the law afterwards, to the extent of exceeding its just powers.

The irresistible impression which this creates on the mind, is a suspicion of complicity on the part of our authorities, with the Spanish plot for the overthrow of Lopez. We do not—cannot accuse our government of such baseness—we cannot believe that any American administration could be guilty of such deliberate meanness and duplicity. But this we do say, that the conduct of the authorities in allowing five hundred Americans to go, as the *Pampers*' expedition did, into the very den of the lion, and then hermetically closing our ports against the egress of those reinforcements, without which their destruction was inevitable, is such an unpardonable blunder, as when made by a government, in a matter involving the lives and liberties of its citizens, carries with it all the consequences, and entails much of theodium of a deliberate crime.

There is no mistake which our people more readily fall into than that of judging other nations by our own standard. We are apt to think, because acts of violence and oppression, when attempted upon a free people, re-act upon the workers by awaking a spirit of indignant resistance, that such must be their effect with all people; whereas the very reverse is the case. The strength of despotism is in the fear, not the love of its subjects, and its blows to be effective, must be sudden, deadly, and fearful. The despotism that pretends to reason is lost. The Spanish authority in Cuba is a species of terrorism, and we have seen how effective it has proved itself in preventing any exhibition of sympathy on the part of the Creoles, whom, it is said, the Spaniards now treat with the utmost contempt. And if a despotism is to be maintained, this is no doubt the best method of maintaining it, and in the end results in the least effusion of blood. Before the Creoles will heartily and bravely assist in their own liberation, a larger portion of the Anglo-American character must be infused into Cuban society, and a spirit of independence substituted for the traditions of despotism.

But apart from the settled habits of the people, which have become so interwoven with the daily life and conversation of the masses, as to be a part of their very nature itself, and to which the cause of revolution has nothing to oppose but abstract political reasoning, or appeals in favor of a better condition, of which the majority have no conception, there is still another feature in the condition of Cuba, which had either been totally overlooked, or its importance very much underrated. We allude to the slave population, which is essentially different from the same population in the United States. Owing to the connivance of the Spanish authorities, the African slave trade with Cuba has always been in active operation; and owing to the same cause, the great majority of the slaves on the plantations were born from Africa, and mostly adults at the time of their bringing over; for, of late, the risks of the trade have been so great, that only the most valuable blacks, viz., adult males, have been shipped. Such a population of perfectly wild African savages, without females among them, is, then, the most dangerous element, and the fear of their rising, exerts a terribly repressive influence upon the white population, who have the example of the negro massacre in St. Domingo constantly before their eyes. From these circumstances arises the significance and power of the threat uttered by the Spanish government, of freeing the slaves, who are present kept down chiefly by the army, for the Creoles are unarmed as well as their slaves; and all history has shown that the semi-barbarous exceeds the effeminate subjects of a civilized despotism both in physical strength and in courage.

CHARLES ARRIVED AT THE PORTO.

We make the following extract from an article in the London Times of the 20th ult., upon English and American shipping. It is an open acknowledgement that the empire of the seas has passed from England to America—that in fact, to adopt the expression of the Times, England can no more keep pace with the increase of our ships than with our people. The Times says:

"But Mr. Young may still refer to the fact of the great increase of American shipping, as compared with that of England, during the last ten years as a proof of our declining condition. Has however the more rapid increase of the American shipping not suggested to the minds of those who have endeavored to discover why American ships have increased at this rapid rate? Does any one suppose that we can by any process of legislation prevent the wonderful development of the American people—that we can check their increase, or render their country a less comfortable home for the many millions destined soon to inhabit their yet vast tracts of unoccupied and fertile land? We may continue restrictive laws—we may exclude American competition, and thus lose many of the benefits of the American trade—but we can by no scheme of legislation, *deafen* the territories of the United States down to the measure of England; and we can no more keep pace with the increase of her ships than of her people. By the liberal policy which we have of late adopted, we may, indeed, maintain our willing customers by affording them cheaper and better products than can be acquired elsewhere. But this we cannot do, by confining ourselves to the produce of our own soil, or by the exclusion of foreign produce—cheapness will be found to be England's strength.

INDIANA.—The full official vote for members of Congress in the State sum up as follows:

1. D. K. McRae, 1,847 James Lorant, 5,173
2. H. Martin, 7,125 C. L. Dunham, 5,000
3. Johnson Watts, 8,173 J. L. Robinson, 8,242
4. S. W. Parker, 5,103 G. W. Julian, (F. S.), 4,540
5. W. H. Smith, 5,000 J. C. Cobb, 5,000
6. E. P. Farmer, 4,693 W. A. Gorman, 9,474
7. E. W. McGaughy, 5,814 J. G. Davis, 6,076
8. David Brier, 7,294 Dan Mace, 7,552
9. Schuyler Colfax, 9,118 G. N. Fitch, 9,356
10. Samuel Brenton, 8,323 J. W. Borden, 8,436

Total Whig, 69,552 Total Dem. 78,999
Democratic majority 9,467.

Revolution in Mexico—More Filibustering from Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—Late advices from Rio Grande, Mexico, have been received.

Revolutionary movements have been discovered in Tamaulipas and Coahuila, in which many influential Mexicans have been detected as leaders. Large bodies of Texan Rangers are also engaged to assist in the movement.

The latest accounts state that the steamer *Fashion* had been sent down to the mouth of the river with six cannon and four companies of infantry, under the command of Col. Dyer, to aid in quelling the progress of the revolution.

Later from Matanzas—More Executions Reported.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 6.

The Argus arrived at this port with Matanzas dates for the 20th ult., reports that about 300 of the prisoners taken had been executed; 13 on board the *Pizarro*, being part of the prisoners brought in by the negroes on the island.

The Spaniards express much contempt for the Creoles for inducing Lopez to undertake the invasion and then deserting him. Americans at Matanzas were apprehensive for their safety, the Spaniards being much excited.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY BY PORTUGAL.—Advices from Lisbon of the 9th of July, received by the American, state that the Portuguese Government is preparing to decree the entire extinction of slavery in its possessions, as also more stringent measures for suppressing the traffic generally on the coast of Africa.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 9.—DEATH OF MRS. J. J. CRITTENDEN.—Mrs. Crittenden, wife of Hon. J. J. Crittenden, Attorney General of the United States, died yesterday at her residence near this place.

WANTS.—A piece of the astonishment the man was struck with. The hinges of a lady's gait. A piece of leather from the foot the man got in trade. A portion of the law link that was broken. The key that will fit another lock.

For the Journal.

Arrival of the Franklin.

The American steamship Franklin arrived at New York on the 8th inst., with 115 passengers and four days later from Europe. The most important intelligence is a rise of ad., equal to 4 of a cent, per pound in cotton, and the fact that the French Ambassador at Madrid had offered the assistance of his profession; or motion of the Hon. William H. Washington, James W. Bryan, Esq., was called to the chair, and George Davis, Esq., and George S. Stevenson, Esq., were appointed secretaries.

Arrival of the Franklin.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C. MONDAY, SEPT. 1, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES R. REDMOND, Tarboro, Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSEPH NELSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMM, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KNOX, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNS, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions. His receipt will be regarded as payments. His offices are—Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets.

INQUEST.—On Thursday evening last, Coroner Wood held a Jury of Inquest over the body of a negro boy named DENPS, aged about 10 or 12 years, the property of WASHINGTON BONHAM, a minor. The Jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death in consequence of whipping and bad treatment, received at the hands of CHARLES BONHAM, brother of the owner, who had the boy in charge. CHARLES BONHAM was accordingly arrested on a warrant issued by the Coroner, and lodged in jail, to await his trial at the next term of our Superior Court.

Court of Pleas.

September Term of New Hanover Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, convened at the Court House in this town this morning, Justice Jas. T. Miller presiding.

Ran Off.

Some detention in the arrival of the Northern Mail on Saturday last, occurred from the baggage and mail cars having run off the track, about three miles above the Northeast Bridge. Nobody was hurt, and the amount of damage was trifling. The boat waited for the mails and passengers, so that no connection was missed.

Political Intelligence from Cuba.

The steamship Cherokee arrived at New Orleans on the 3d instant. The passengers by her report the total failure of Lopez's expedition, and his own capture and execution by the garrote, which they say they witnessed. Lopez died like a man. His last words were, "Adieu, dear Cuba." He was captured at San Christoval on the 29th ult., and brought to Havana, where he was executed on the 1st inst.

The total failure of the expedition was attributed by Lopez to the delay caused by the separation of Crittenden's command. He declared himself deceived with regard to the aid he expected from the Cuban rebels.

The Patriots dispersed to the mountains, only thirty remaining with Lopez. They left him without a single friend, and he wandered until run down by blood-hounds. The Spanish accounts say that of the number in the Pampero 65 have been killed, and the rest are in prison. One hundred are to be sent to a penal colony.

The Patriots were still maintaining themselves in the mountains near Princeps, but if, as there is little reason to doubt, Lopez's expedition be crushed, there is small hope for them.

A meeting was held on board the Cherokee, Gen. Lane of Oregon presiding, and the following resolution passed.

Resolved, That Mr. Owen, the American Consul at Havana, has forfeited every right and title of an American citizen; has outraged every sentiment of humanity and deserves the execration of every friend of liberty.

We could wish to discredit this distressing news, but we find little chance for doing so. It is too terribly dire and well-authenticated, and we more than fear the fate of Cuba for the present. The Cubans behaved like dastards. The Island is not sufficiently Americanised. The pear is not yet ripe, nor the time yet come to pluck it.

Arrival of the Prometheus.—Later from California. The Steamship Prometheus arrived at N. York on the 4th inst., with 275 passengers, \$350,000 in gold dust in the hands of passengers, \$50,000 on freight, and California dates to the 1st of August. She reports the steamer Oregon at Panama, with two million dollars and the California mails, both of which will, no doubt, come in the Empire City, now due at New York.

The news is favourable, but not important. Business in San Francisco is brightening up, and building progresses so rapidly that the city has assumed nearly its former appearance. The reports from the mines are also more favourable than at any former period during the present year, and the shipment of gold for August and September will doubtless exceed that of any previous month. The most remarkable features of the mining operations are the numerous under-takings by companies to divert rivers from their former courses so as to lay bare their beds; or, by means of canals to carry water to rich placers at present destitute of it. These undertakings which are on a gigantic scale have been generally successful and remunerative. Quartz mining, it is believed, will sooner or later become a permanent source for obtaining gold. Agriculture, in California, is becoming the source of wealth to all who perseveringly engage in it, although the farmers are laboring under the greatest disadvantages in not knowing whether the Commissioners will recognise their claims and make good their titles. This is keeping many from going on and making many improvements which they contemplate. It is estimated that there are already two thousand persons settled and devoted to agricultural pursuits. The abundance with which the fields are laden is enough to encourage the most sceptical.

The Vigilance Committee have done their work so effectually that crime in all its forms has been greatly restrained—so much so that the cells of the prison at San Francisco are vacant.

The public buildings at Vallejo, the new seat of government for the State, were to be commenced on the 1st of August, contracts having been made to that effect.

Arrival of the Americas.

The British Steamship America arrived at Halifax on the 3d inst., with four days later advices. Her news is not important. The Queen of England was about to start on her usual Fall trip to the Highlands of Scotland. The meeting of the Catholics of the United Kingdom in opposition to the Papal aggression act was held in Dublin. There was much excitement, and some violence occurred.

At the Yacht race on the 22d, the America was the last to get away from her moorings, but soon passed her 18 competitors, and reached the winning station 25 minutes ahead of the Volante, the best English yacht. The race was very brilliant, and the grandest day ever seen at Cowes. The throng of spectators was immense. The America's match with the Titania will take place about the 29th. The America is a Yacht from N. York taken out to compete with the vessel of the British Yacht Club.

The question of establishing a packet station in Ireland was still discussed, and large meetings had been held at Dublin and elsewhere in favor of the project.

FRANCE.—The opinion gains ground that Prince de Joinville will be a candidate for the Presidency. The President has abandoned his tour on account of some trifling disturbances in the provinces which demanded his attention.

The America arrived at her wharf in Boston on the 4th. Her mails bring the further intelligence that Mr. Warren, late Consul General of the United States at Vienna, and Editor of the *Lloyd* Newspaper, has been expelled from Austria. The Emperor issued the order himself to show his feeling with regard to the opposition. Mr. W. had exhibited to some of the sets of his government.

A man too busy to take care of his health, is like a machine, too busy to take care of his tools.

A Great National Loss—Death of Levi Woodbury.
Hon. Levi Woodbury, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at his residence in Portsmouth, N. H., at a quarter before 10 on the evening of the 4th inst., after a brief illness. His disease was an eruption of the skin.

The death of Mr. Woodbury can be regarded in no other light than that of a great national loss. For the last thirty years he has occupied an active and prominent position before the public, and so conciliatory and national was his course that he secured the confidence and respect of both sections and of both parties; so much so indeed that we believe he was the favourite Presidential candidate of his party in many of the Southern States. The uniform support of his own State shows the consideration in which he was held at home. A sound Democrat—a reliable statesman—an able Jurist, and a national politician, his loss cannot soon be replaced, nor the vacuum he has left be filled.

Elections.

KENTUCKY.—Col. L. W. Powell, Democrat, was inaugurated Governor of Kentucky on the second instant. The Democrats carrying Kentucky is certainly a phenomenon.

ARKANSAS.—Johnson, Southern Rights Candidate, has been elected to Congress by a majority of 1,708 over Preston, the nominee of the Union party.

Johnson is the man who scored Mr. Stanly so hard in the last Congress.

TEXAS.—The recent election in Texas has resulted in the choice of Bell for Governor, and Henderson for Lieutenant Governor, both Democrats. Scurry has been elected to Congress from the first district, and Howard from the second; also Democrats.

JUDICIAL ELECTIONS IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Republican sums up its details of the election in that State for judges of the circuit court as follows: nine anti-Benton men, four Benton men, and one undefined, have been elected as judges of the circuit court in this State. The supreme court will have upon its bench one Whig, one anti-Benton, and one Benton man.

TENNESSEE.—The Memphis Eagle says that the state of parties in the newly elected Legislature will be as follows:

Senate.	House.	Joint.	Ballot.
Whig, 15	38	53	
Democrats, 10	37	47	
—		—	6
Whig majority, 5	1	6	

MISSISSIPPI.—In Mississippi, the returns from 36 counties, show 64 "Union" men, and only 6 "State Rights" men elected to the State Convention. This result seems to foreshadow the success of Foote at the Gubernatorial election, which will occur next month.

Subscribers to the "Wilmington Journal" Weekly, who may desire to take the Daily paper, can have their names transferred to that list, and a proper credit will be given for the unexpired term of their weekly subscription.

SEWALL Short, of Baltimore, has invented a new and approved mode of inserting window glass. No putty is used.

"The price of putty," will, of course, cease to be an object of interest to inquiring young gentlemen.

A genius out west has invented a new kind of dwelling. They are made of India rubber, and are so portable that you can carry a row of three stories high in your hat!—*Ex. paper.*

We can put four or five stories on the outside of our paper. There would no doubt be more bricks in the hat than in the paper, though.

LOLA MONTES will appear at the Broadway theatre, New York, this winter, having been engaged by Mr. Barry, the manager, whilst in London.

FREEED AND ESCAPED SLAVES.—The following table shows the number of fugitive and manumitted slaves from the southern States during the year ending June 1st, 1850. These statistics are compiled from the official census tables:

States.	Fugitives	Manumitted	States.	Fugitives	Manumitted
Delaware	19	174	Mississippi	49	11
Maryland	249	483	Tenn.	79	96
Virginia	89	21	Penn.	33	5
North Carolina	2	2	Kentucky	4	2
South Carolina	14	2	Tennessee	69	40
Georgia	91	39	Missouri	59	54
Florida	16	22	Arkansas	11	6
Alabama	32	32	Dist. of Columbia	7	...
Total...					
	1017	1314			

DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By RICHARD C. JONES—Attorney General v. O'DONNELL and ROSS R. HYATT.—Information—Grant vacated. Isaac Vanhorn and others, v. Alexander DICKINSON and wife, in Equity, from Burke: DICKINSON sustained; bill dismissed with costs. Wiley C. BAILY, v. E. Carter and N. Young. ADM'R in Equity from YANCEY. Bill dismissed with costs. Lewis CHAMBERS, v. LEWIS MASSEY, in Equity, from HAYWOOD; decree for defendant, plaintiff pay costs.—Jacob SIMS, v. JOHN KILLIAN, from HAYWOOD, judgment affirmed. John LEWIS, v. GEO. W. WOOL and MARY FERROL, ADM'R, from HAYWOOD; judgment affirmed.

By NASH, J.—MILES GOFORTH, v. LITTLETON PATILLO and JOHN YOUNG, in Equity, from BUNCOMBE; bill dismissed with costs. M. A. BAIRD, (Sen.) v. W. L. ERWIN, in Equity, from BUNCOMBE; no error in decree below. THOMAS S. DEAVEN, v. A. H. L. ERWIN, in Equity, from BUNCOMBE; no error in decree below. INJUNCTIONS dissolved with costs. REBECCA, v. MICHAEL HUMPHREY, in Equity, from BURKE; decree for plaintiff, costs. ROBERT CHAPMAN, v. J. A. ALLEN and wife, v. L. B. BRYAN and MILLS, ADM'R, in Equity, from RUTHERFORD; decree for plaintiff, costs. J. D. CHILDS, v. W. H. HENRICKSON, in Equity, from CLEVELAND; no error in decree below, plaintiff to pay costs. JACOB HARSHAW, v. E. S. MOORE, from BURKE; judgment affirmed.—Ashville News.

Cuba.—Mr. JEFFERSON.

It is not generally known that Mr. Jefferson was desirous of the acquisition of Cuba by the U. S. which object he proposed to effect through the agency of his gun-boats, which were ridiculed so unmercifully by the Federalists.

The late Commodore RIDLEY of the U. S. Navy, was in the year 1837, that, having on one occasion passed the night at the house of Samuel GOUVIERE in N. York, the son-in-law of Mr. Monroe, he observed the next morning a box of papers in his room; which proved on examination to be letters from Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Monroe. A portion of these letters, by Mr. GOUVIERE's permission, he examined and found them to contain a plan drawn by Mr. Jefferson to obtain possession of Cuba, when an occasion should arrive, by transporting an army to her shores in a fleet of gun-boats, which should represent their departure from New York, Charleston and other Southern ports.

Mr. GOUVIERE is now a resident of Virginia, and can probably enlighten the public with regard to Mr. Jefferson's plan. For one, we should like to see his letters to Monroe, on this subject, published. The philosopher of Monticello always kept a watchful eye upon the movements of foreign powers, having a tendency to affect the interests of this country, and as a mere matter of curiosity it would be gratifying to learn for what purpose and in what manner he proposed to effect the annexation of Cuba.

Syr. STAR.

NEW CORROX.—The first bale of new Cotton sold in this market this season, was received on the 5th, from Mr. CARR, Sampson county. Peter P. JOHNSON was the purchaser, at 74 cents. Quality, middling fair.—Fayetteville Carolinian, 6th inst.

The America arrived at her wharf in Boston on the 4th. Her mails bring the further intelligence that Mr. Warren, late Consul General of the United States at Vienna, and Editor of the *Lloyd* Newspaper, has been expelled from Austria. The Emperor issued the order himself to show his feeling with regard to the opposition. Mr. W. had exhibited to some of the sets of his government.

A man too busy to take care of his health, is like a machine, too busy to take care of his tools.

From the Dublin Nation.

IRLAND.—The History of Levi Woodbury.—Hon. Levi Woodbury, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States died at his residence in Portsmouth, N. H., at a quarter before 10 on the evening of the 4th inst., after a brief illness. His disease was an eruption of the skin.

The death of Mr. Woodbury can be regarded in no other light than that of a great national loss. For the last thirty years he has occupied an active and prominent position before the public, and so conciliatory and national was his course that he secured the confidence and respect of both sections and of both parties; so much so indeed that we believe he was the favourite Presidential candidate of his party in many of the Southern States. The uniform support of his own State shows the consideration in which he was held at home. A sound Democrat—a reliable statesman—an able Jurist, and a national politician, his loss cannot soon be replaced, nor the vacuum he has left be filled.

Elections.

KENTUCKY.—Col. L. W. Powell, Democrat, was inaugurated Governor of Kentucky on the second instant. The Democrats carrying Kentucky is certainly a phenomenon.

ARKANSAS.—Johnson, Southern Rights Candidate, has been elected to Congress by a majority of 1,708 over Preston, the nominee of the Union party.

Johnson is the man who scored Mr. Stanly so hard in the last Congress.

TEXAS.—The recent election in Texas has resulted in the choice of Bell for Governor, and Henderson for Lieutenant.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Memphis Eagle says that the state of parties in the newly elected Legislature will be as follows:

Senate.	House.	Joint.	Ballot.
Whig, 15	38	53	
Democrats, 10	37	47	
—		—	6
Whig majority, 5	1	6	

Whig, 5; Democrat, 6; Independent, 1.

Whig majority, 5; Democrat, 6; Independent, 1.</p